

Iraq reports border skirmishes

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraqi helicopter gunships and combat forces on Tuesday attacked Iranian positions and troop gatherings across the front line, killing 46 soldiers and destroying a number of targets, according to a war communique issued here. The communique said 32 Iranian soldiers were killed and "several others wounded and captured" when an Iraqi combat force launched a hit-and-run raid on "enemy positions" in the southern Huwazeh marshland. The attacking Iraqi force "returned victorious to base after destroying enemy positions," the communique said. Iraqi helicopter gunships rocketed Iranian positions and troop gathering locations in the Huwazeh marshes and the southern desert region of the 1,180-kilometre-long confrontation line, destroying 14 infantry bunkers, six ambushes, two troop emplacements and four river boats, the communique said.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Syndicate
جوردان تايمز يومية مستقلة تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

U.N. deplores Israel's 'exploitation'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Israel is obliged by international law to protect the rights over their natural resources of people in the occupied lands, U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said Tuesday. In a written report requested by the General Assembly, he said it was well established in law that the sovereignty of the occupied state merely went into abeyance and was not permanently displaced by occupation. The report added: "The relevant rules and norms laid down by international law clearly establish a duty incumbent upon the occupying power to protect, at the very least, the rights of the occupied state and its peoples over their natural resources." Mr. Perez termed establishment of settlements in occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories "exploitation by Israel of the land resources of these occupied territories."

Abe to visit Jordan this month

TOYO (R) — Foreign Minister Shigeru Abe will make an official visit to Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia for about one week from July 10 to 18, Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday. His exact itinerary is subject to cabinet approval for publication on Friday. Mr. Abe, who visited Iran and Iraq in August 1983, will try to strengthen political dialogue with each country as well as discussing the Iran-Iraq war and Middle East peace, officials said.

Ma'an governor transferred to Karak

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed has transferred Ma'an Governor Salem Al Judah to Karak where he will serve as governor. The minister appointed Eid Al Jatareh as governor of Ma'an as of Tuesday to replace Mr. Judah.

Amal, PSP begin joint patrols

BEIRUT (R) — Shiite Muslim and mostly Druze militiamen mounted joint security patrols in west Beirut Tuesday after fighting each other in a five-hour street battle Monday, eyewitnesses said. Men of the Shiite Amal militia and the mainly-Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) drove jeeps and trucks with heavy machine-guns through the streets and manned joint roadblocks at main intersections.

'2 Afghan generals, Soviet adviser seized'

ISLAMABAD (R) — At least two Afghan generals and a Soviet adviser may have been captured in escalating clashes in the Panjshir Valley where a prominent Afghan general was killed last month. Western diplomats said Tuesday. Fighting reports from the Afghan capital of Kabul, they said the three were reported to have been captured last week at Dani-Darra, a village near the town of Rokha in the government-held lower part of the valley.

U.S., Soviets discuss space arms

GENEVA (R) — United States and Soviet negotiators held more than three hours of talks on controlling space weapons Tuesday, U.S. spokesman Terry Shroeder said. He declined further details of the meeting at the U.S. arms control agency building, the fifth devoted to space arms since the superpowers began their latest series of talks on May 30.

Iraqi leader sends message to Rabat

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz left for Morocco Tuesday and Baghdad Radio said he was carrying a message from President Saddam Hussein to King Hassan. The radio did not disclose the contents of the message, but Rabat press reports have said King Hassan is expected to meet with Saudi Arabian help between Libya and Iraq. Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal arrived in Rabat Monday night.

INSIDE

- * Egyptian government takes over Cairo mosque, page 2
- * Indian company granted \$5.143m municipality contract, page 3
- * Israel sets new eyes on Jordan Valley, page 4
- * Jewish Festival — a rich feast for eyes and ears, page 5
- * Australia beats England in second test, page 6
- * Strike cripples Israel, page 7
- * Pretoria urged to end apartheid or face catastrophe, page 8

Lower House passes People's Army Law

Enrolment compulsory for men and women

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday approved eight amended laws, including the "People's Army Law", after a heated debate and despite a walkout by two deputies protesting against what they called the House's decision to vote on the issue before hearing other opposing views.

The approved People's Army Law stipulates that all males between 16 and 55 and female students in secondary schools and higher education institutions would have to join the new force.

Other women between 16 and 45 could voluntarily join the force — a paramilitary force to support Jordan's 73,000-Armed Forces, which would also supervise it.

According to the law, males serving in the two-year military service are excluded. The law also states that male and female students who do not join in the People's Army and fail to present legal justifications are subject to three legal alternatives: A three-month imprisonment, or a JD 50 fine or both.

The People's Army Law is to be presented for approval by the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) on Thursday after which it will be followed by a Royal Decree which would make the law valid.

Discussions on the articles of the law during Tuesday's session drew mixed reactions as some deputies opposed the law and others were in favour of implementing it.

Deputy Laith Shbeilat strongly opposed the new law saying "it contradicts with creeds of the people I represent in the House." Elaborating on his statement, he said, "a lot of parents reject the idea of having male instructors in (Continued on page 4)

Italian, French leaders and Pope support Feb. 11 accord, Majali says

AMMAN (J.T.) — The leaders of Italy and France and Pope John Paul have voiced support for the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (P.L.O.), Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Majali said Tuesday.

Mr. Majali, in an interview with Jordan Television upon his return to Amman after leading a joint Jordan-PLO delegation to Rome, Paris and Vatican City, said the Italian and French leaders and the Pope said they consider the Feb. 11 agreement as "very important step leading towards a permanent solution to the Palestinian problem."

During the delegation's talks

with the leaders, including Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius and External Affairs Minister Roland Dumas and Pope John Paul, it was promised full support in efforts for removing obstacles impeding the path for peace in the Middle East, Mr. Majali said.

He said that both Jordan and the PLO are fully convinced that the joint moves should continue as they have a great impact on reactivating international efforts towards resolving the Middle East issue.

"We started our tours in China then we visited Europe where our

endeavours achieved success," Mr. Majali said. He said the government leaders of France and Italy promised to present a report on the talks and on the Middle East situation to the European Community conference which concluded Saturday. "They presented the report and obtained support for their views on the question," he said. "I believe that more tours are necessary to explain the Feb. 11 accord in order to gain more supporters and friends and world understanding of our cause," the minister said.

Returning with Mr. Majali was Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri who accompanied the minister on his tour.

Israel frees 300 Lebanese today

GENEVA (R) — Israel has asked the Red Cross to help in the release Wednesday of some 300 Lebanese prisoners held in Atilit camp near Haifa, a spokesman from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) said Tuesday.

Hijackers who freed their remaining 39 American hijack hostages on Sunday had demanded the release of more than 700 prisoners, mostly Shiite Muslims, from the camp.

The Israeli government said the release had no link with the hijackers' demands. ICRC spokesman Jean-Jacques Kurz said the prisoners would probably be headed over by Israel to the Red Cross at Bayda.

Israel transferred some 1,200 detainees from the Ansar camp in South Lebanon to the Atilit camp in April.

The ICRC and the United States then condemned the move as a violation of a Geneva convention prohibiting the transfer of civilian detainees from an occupied territory to that of the detaining power.

Israel said at the time that the detention was temporary and has been releasing the prisoners in batches.

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Monday no timetable was set for the release of the remaining Lebanese, but "we'll continue in accordance with our policy" of freeing the detainees as the "security" situation in South Lebanon "permits."

An Israeli official, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the AP Israel had been in touch with the United States throughout the hostage crisis, "but there was no coordination" on freedom for the Lebanese.

"The Americans understand that we'll eventually release them, but there was no understanding that when the hostages were freed then Israel would release the prisoners," he said.

Spanish police hunt for 'Arab' suspects in attacks

MADRID (R) — Spanish police Tuesday hunted suspects described as "Arab in appearance" after two attacks on airline offices which killed one person and injured 28.

The fatal blast Monday was at the office of British Airways where an Arab-looking man was seen leaving a package under the counter while another waited outside.

A woman was killed and 26 people were injured in the explosion that gutted the building and wrecked the offices upstairs of Trans World Airlines (TWA) which was believed to be the target.

Minutes later, two men and a woman machine-gunned and threw explosives at the offices of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Air-

lines, about 200 metres away, injuring two people.

In Beirut, a telephone caller saying he represented a group called the "organisation of the oppressed" said it planned the bomb in response to President Reagan's threat to strike against terrorism after the hijacking of a TWA plane to Beirut.

One suspect in the first attack was bleeding badly and an unidentified woman helped him into a taxi. Police were searching hotels and airports for the man, who witnesses said looked like an Arab, as well as the taxi driver.

There have been no clues so far to the whereabouts of the two men and one woman who attacked the Alia office. About 20 nine-millimetre calibre shells were found outside the building.

Lebanese angry at U.S. moves to isolate Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese leaders reacted angrily Tuesday to President Reagan's bid to isolate Beirut airport and the shadowy Islamic Jihad group warned Washington would face "nightmare" attacks if it retaliated for the TWA hijack.

Prime Minister Rashid Karami told reporters he was studying unspecified ways of countering measures ordered by Mr. Reagan to try to shut the airport, which Washington sees as a haven for hijackers.

"What is the guilt of Beirut airport regarding a TWA (Trans World Airlines) plane hijacked from an airport in Greece... (and) which went twice to Algiers airport," Mr. Karami said.

Washington was retaliating against Lebanon "in spite of the release of the American hostages, and in spite of the pledges made," he added, without elaborating.

A 17-day crisis following the hijacking of the TWA jet ended on Sunday with the release of 39 U.S. hostages held by Shiite Muslim gunmen in Beirut.

A statement signed "Islamic Jihad (holy war) organisation," which has claimed numerous attacks on Western targets here, said that if there was retaliation the group would be "a nightmare that

pursues them (the U.S. administration) wherever they may be."

Washington, which last Saturday declared support for "Lebanon, its government, its stability and security," ordered legal and diplomatic action Monday to isolate the airport (See page 2).

The move included banning Middle East Airlines (MEA), Lebanon's passenger line, and the Trans Mediterranean Airways (TMA) cargo line from flights to the United States. It also asked other countries to bar Beirut flights by their airlines.

The move brought a storm of protest here.

"There has been killing, kidnapping and wounding of Americans in Latin America, Spain and Germany without Washington acting against those states," said Finance Minister and ex-President Camille Chamoun.

Flights ran normally Tuesday to and from Middle Eastern and European destinations, airport officials said.

But MEA Chairman Salim Salam said Mr. Reagan's move had ended the airline's twice-weekly flights to the United States.

U.K. supports U.S. moves against Beirut airport, page 2



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai addresses the Lower House of Parliament during Tuesday's session of the House (Petra photo)

Gromyko elected Soviet president

King congratulates Gromyko

MOSCOW (AP) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko was elected Soviet president on Tuesday, and Georgian party boss Eduard A. Shevardnadze was named to replace him as foreign minister.

The move covering the mostly ceremonial role of head of state from the party leader ended a practice put into effect under the late Leonid I. Brezhnev eight years ago.

Party leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev nominated the 75-year-old Gromyko at Tuesday's session of the Supreme Soviet, capping two days of major leadership changes, including the removal of one-time power contender Grigory V. Romanov from the ruling politburo.

The removal of Mr. Romanov, together with Mr. Gromyko's exit from the foreign policy post served to underscore Mr. Gorbachev's ability to effect change within the Kremlin hierarchy. Mr. Gorbachev said pressing domestic needs and changing times necessitated changes in the top state and party posts.

Mr. Romanov, 62, was retired from the politburo and the Central Committee's powerful secretariat for what was said to be health reasons. But there was no praise for his party service, indicating he left in disfavour.

The 57-year-old Shevardnadze



Andrei Gromyko

was elevated from a non-voting status on the politburo to full membership at Monday's plenum. He has little foreign policy experience.

Mr. Gorbachev nominated Mr. Gromyko on behalf of the 300-plus Central Committee members in a brief speech.

"The name of Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko is well-known both in our country and elsewhere as an eminent political activist, one of the oldest members of the party, who makes a great contribution to our foreign policy," Mr. Gorbachev told the 1,500 members of the Supreme Soviet Tuesday. "His great experience and knowledge is combined with

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday congratulated Mr. Andrei Gromyko who was elected Soviet president, and voiced hope that Jordanian-Soviet relations will be further strengthened.

In a congratulatory cable to Mr. Gromyko, the King praised the strong ties between the Soviet Union and Jordan, and said that Jordan was looking forward to "even stronger relations that serve the interests of both peoples."

"The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Nation at large appreciate the Soviet Union's positive and firm stand in support of just Arab causes and the national and legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their land and to determine their own future on the Palestinian soil," King Hussein said.

"I take pride in the personal friendly relations with Your Excellency and I am sure that as president, you will maintain Soviet support for the Arab Nation, and will further bolster your country's ties with the Arab World within a framework of mutual friendship and trust," the King added.

principled and purposeful application to the fulfillment of our

(Continued on page 4)

'Eternal' Soviet foreign minister gets his honourable reward, page 8

Reagan, Gorbachev to meet in Geneva

WASHINGTON (R) — President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will hold a summit conference in Geneva from Nov. 19 to 21, administration officials in Washington said Tuesday.

The officials, speaking on the condition that they not be named, said the dates and place for the meeting were agreed upon Monday and that a formal announcement would be made shortly.

White House spokesman Robert Simms, however, said he had "nothing to report at this time" about the summit, which has been discussed in diplomatic communications between the two superpowers for months.

Rome airport imposes tight security after blast

ROME (R) — Strict security controls were clamped Tuesday on transit baggage and freight at Rome airport as police probed the theory that a bomb which exploded in a suitcase there Monday night may have been destined for Madrid.

Baggage transiting through the airport, which by international convention is not normally opened by customs officials, was X-rayed and checked on air freight caused long loading delays, airline sources said.

Twelve people were injured when the bomb went off on a baggage trolley in a luggage bay at the international terminal of Fiumicino, Rome's main civil airport.

An airport security committee was meeting Tuesday to decide on further measures.

Police experts analysing the debris told reporters the blast

appeared to have been caused by more than a kilogramme of plastic explosive.

The police have not so far been able to establish where the exploding suitcase, described as being made of soft red plastic, had come from and where it was heading for.

But they said one line of enquiry was that it was meant to be loaded on a flight bound for Madrid where one person was killed and 28 were injured in attacks on British, American and Jordanian airline offices Monday.

Baggage handlers on duty at the time said they remembered seeing two Madrid-bound suitcases marked urgent and with Arabic writing on them in the place where the explosion occurred.

Shortly before the blast, a plane of the Spanish airline Iberia left for Madrid with 136 passengers and nine crew.

Soviet foreign policy to remain same despite shuffle

By Charles Bremner
Rouler

MOSCOW — The appointment of Eduard Shevardnadze to replace Andrei Gromyko as Soviet foreign minister is likely to herald a change in style but little shift in the direction of Soviet policy, diplomats said Tuesday.

The decision to name Mr. Shevardnadze, 57, who has spent most of his career in his native Georgia, suggested that Kremlin chief Mikhail Gorbachev wanted to revamp the Soviet image abroad, diplomats said.

Western envoys, surprised by Tuesday's news, said there was obvious logic behind the change, which included the elevation of Mr. Gromyko to the state presidency.

Most agreed Mr. Gromyko would continue to act as elder statesman advising on policy in the

ruling politburo while Mr. Shevardnadze would have day-to-day control.

"Gorbachev is aware the Soviet Union often has a negative image abroad," one senior West European diplomat said. "So he's picked a man who has learned to use the media, who looks good, who's open and able to smile."

Another said of Mr. Shevardnadze: "He can't be identified with the traditional clichés of the Russian bear. He's flexible, modern, in the Gorbachev mould."

Mr. Shevardnadze has earned a reputation for his skilful handling of public opinion in Georgia, the traditionally troublesome Caucasian republic of which he has been master since 1972.

Diplomats said he had clearly impressed Mr. Gorbachev with his intelligence and open style. Though he has had little ex-

perience in foreign affairs, he is considered to have handled himself well on trips abroad with Kremlin delegations and in particular on a mission to Algeria in May last year with Moscow's Afro-Asian solidarity committee.

Analysts contrasted Mr. Shevardnadze's links with the Third World with Mr. Gromyko's well-known concentration on ties with the United States and the West.

NEWS ANALYSIS

In nearly every speech since he took office, Mr. Gorbachev has linked his drive for economic reform to what he says is the Soviet Union's role as a model for the developing world.

The Soviet leader said Tuesday he was not following precedent and assuming the presidency because of the priorities of economic

modernisation and re-investigating the party leadership.

While Mr. Gorbachev has made clear his aims to reform the economy, he has shown few signs of innovation in the substance of foreign policy, traditionally the most stable area of Kremlin affairs.

On the key issue of relations with Washington and arms control, Mr. Gorbachev has followed his predecessors in blaming the United States for "imperialist" ambition while calling for East-West détente.

Diplomats said there was unlikely to be any shift in this approach, the substance of policy administered by Mr. Gromyko for the past 28 years.

But they said that under Mr. Shevardnadze the Kremlin could adopt a more self-confident stance than the more defensive posture

(Continued on page 4)

Information should serve Arab interests — Khatib

TUNIS (Petra) — Minister of Information Muhammad Al Khatib Tuesday affirmed, "Jordan's stance on its firm policy designed to bolster Arab solidarity." Speaking upon arrival in Tunis to take part in the 21st meeting of the Arab League's Information Committee, the minister said, "Jordan believes that Arab information should serve as a positive element to back joint Arab action and to serve higher common Arab interests and to bolster relations between Arab countries."

The minister, quoted by the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that information should be a tool for unity and strength and not a means for dissension and disarray.

The minister was met upon arrival by Jordanian Ambassador to Tunis Nabih Al Nimer, who is also Jordan's permanent ambassador to the Arab League, embassy staff and a number of Arab League officials.

Mr. Khatib met with a number of his Arab counterparts and discussed their countries' relations with Jordan information-related affairs. He also reviewed with Arab League Assistant Secretary General on Information Al Akhdar Al Ibrahim a number of topics concerning Arab information.

Mr. Khatib stopped in Cairo en route to Tunisia where he conferred with his Egyptian counterpart Safwat Al Sharif on information issues of mutual concern. Mr. Khatib will be returning to Cairo Wednesday for further talks with the Egyptian minister within a framework of consultations and coordination between Jordan and Egypt in accordance with an information accord signed by the two countries.

Hamaneh returns from Tunis information talks

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Information Under Secretary Michael Hamaneh returned to Amman Tuesday after taking part in the Arab League Information Committee meeting in Tunis.

He said upon arrival that the committee adopted a number of recommendations to be submitted to the Arab information ministers meeting starting Tuesday evening. Among these recommendations was a call on Arab countries to support Arab newspapers issued in the occupied Arab territories as well as radio and television stations in Arab states around the occupied Arab territories, Mr. Hamaneh said.

Other recommendations included a call to adopt a pan-Arab information strategy to be employed on the international scene, specially in the United States. The committee also called for coordination among Arab states in the use of the Arab satellite and setting up Arab news agencies centres around the Arab World to relay news from different parts of the region.

The committee also reviewed joint Arab information programmes and the activities of the Arab League's information centres abroad. Altogether 22 Arab states were represented at the committee meeting which ended on Sunday. The committee decided to hold another meeting at the Arab League headquarters in Tunis in the end of July 1986.

Ministry, cloth manufacturers to discuss school uniforms

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has called for a meeting at the Department of Standardisation and Metrology on Tuesday to discuss preparations for producing school uniforms.

Owners of factories manufacturing material for the uniforms or agents for companies selling or tailoring the uniforms will attend the meeting. The meeting, factories' violations and failure to abide by regulations will be taken up, a ministry spokesman said. There will also be re-examination of specifications for cloth with the purpose of producing good quality material at a fair reasonable cost.

A school children should have begun to wear uniforms set by the ministry at the outset of the 1985/86 scholastic year, but difficulties arose in the production of the cloth which made the introduction of compulsory school uniforms impossible at that time.

Committee amends transport rules for goods at airport

AMMAN (Petra) — Passengers passing through the Queen Alia International Airport are to be allowed to use their own private cars to transport their belongings, luggage and other goods in their possession instead of using the airport's cars.

This was announced by the traffic committee for Amman Governorate which also said the companies operating pick-up trucks will be allowed to transport goods and luggage from the airport customs to and from Amman and other parts of the country for fee of a JD 2, to be paid to the shipment office at the airport.

The announcement said that offices which clear goods will be allowed to take away samples, not exceeding 100 kilograms, from the goods they intend to clear from the airport's customs for a payment of JD 10 a month, to be paid to the shipment office.

Ancient artworks complement cultural festival, heritage of Jerash

By Rami G. Khart
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Visitors to this month's Fourth Jerash Festival, looking for a short break from the contemporary crafts and performing arts of Jordan and the many other countries represented at the festival, would do well to visit the special exhibition that has been arranged at the new Jerash Archaeological Museum.

The exhibition, titled "Jordan Through the Ages," has been conceived as an integral part of festival activities. Director of Antiquities Adnan Haddad told the Jordan Times, "It is designed to allow visitors to see and appreciate the arts and crafts produced by the inhabitants of the land of Jordan throughout the ages."

The relatively small but well organized exhibition provides a fine opportunity to sample in a short period of time the rich cultural and artistic heritage of the civilisations that flourished here throughout the past half a million years.

The new Jerash Archaeological Museum is located in the former residence building on top of a hill overlooking the Oval Plaza from the east. The site itself has some historical significance, for it marks the spot where the British and American archaeological teams first excavated Jerash in the mid-1920s, set up their tent camp. The hill is also widely thought to be the site of the earliest Hellenistic city established in the 2nd Century BC, though no excavations have been undertaken on the hill itself to verify this assumption.

After the Jerash Festival, the museum will be expanded by widening the outdoor courtyard to the west of the building, and will serve as a permanent site museum for the rich and varied collection of artifacts excavated at Jerash during the past 60 years.

Thus future visitors to Jerash will not only be able to enjoy a walk around a vast and well preserved historical site that was continuously inhabited for almost 1,000 years, from the Hellenistic to the Abbasid eras (2nd Century BC to 9th Century AD); they will also be able to sample some of the highly developed artistic talents of those ancient civilisations by visiting the permanent museum.

Through the ages

The present exhibition is chronologically arranged, starting with a showcase of Stone Age artifacts dating back to about half a million years ago. The earliest artifacts include flint cores, blades and bandages from the late stone age, one of the famous pre-pottery Neolithic era (c. 7000-6000 BC) plastered human skulls from Jericho, and pottery from the Chalcolithic (4300-3300 BC) village of Tulilat Ghassul, near the north-eastern banks of the Dead Sea.

The Early Bronze Age (3300-2050 BC) is represented by pottery bowls, jugs and other finds from Bab ed-Dhraa, a large walled town near the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, astride the modern road from the Dead Sea to Kerak. Among the Bab ed-Dhraa material is a lovely ceramic tea pot.

Other Early Bronze Age artifacts are fine vases and dippers, and lamps from the excavations at Pella, modern Tabqaqat Fahl, astride the Wadi Jurn in the north Jordan Valley.

The Late Bronze Age (1550-1200 BC) materials include marble chalices from Pella, painted pottery flasks, and some imported Mycenaean Greek pots that attest to the role of a transit route for trade that the land of Jordan has played for thousands of years. Similar pottery artifacts show the development of cultural, artistic and technological traditions in this area during the biblical era of the Iron Age (1200-539 BC).

The Persian period in Jordan has been well attested in archaeological excavations, but after the conquests of Alexander the Great brought Hellenism to this part of the world the Hellenistic era (332-63 BC) laid the foundation for the renewed development of strong city-states. The Hellenistic period is represented by assorted ceramics, figurines and oil lamps.

The Roman era

Hellenism made way for the Roman Empire in Jordan in 63 BC, when the Roman General Pompey conquered Syria and brought security to the area of the Decapolis — the "ten cities" of Greco-Roman Jordan that included Jerash (ancient Gerasa), Pella, Amman (Philadelphia), Umm Jais (Gadara) and others. Roman artifacts on display include seals, lamps, pottery, a clay water channel segment and cooking pot lids.

When the Greco-Roman Decapolis cities controlled northern Jordan, the Nabataean civilisation flourished in the southern part of the land for several hundred years, between the 3rd Century BC and the early 2nd Century AD. From their spectacular capital city of Petra, the flourishing Nabataeans were perhaps the only indigenous civilisation the land of Jordan produced which had an impact beyond the modern boundaries of Jordan. The Nabataean culture is perhaps best known for its rock-cut tombs, temples, high places and other monuments that make Petra such an impressive site. But their cultural and technological achievements went far beyond rock-cut monuments, and their exhibition shows samples of their fine painted pottery, glass work, beads, jewellery, ivory objects and bronzes.

The advent of widespread Christianity in the early 4th Century AD brought the land and people of Jordan into the Byzantine Empire, whose local cultural achievements are represented by objects excavated from Byzantine levels at Jerash. These include lamps, jugs, and pots, with one lovely ceramic frying pan and its lid looking as if they would still hold their own among the modern wares available in today's household goods shops.

The many Byzantine mosaics hanging on the walls of the museum show the artistic skill of Jordan's mosaicists in the 4th-7th Centuries AD, though a few floor mosaics are still in place in some of Jerash's 15 churches and can be seen during a walk around the ancient city. The museum mosaic panels include geometric designs, and portraits of a man with a lasso, a rabbit nibbling grapes, a hen, the Saint Soreg, a running gazelle, and a bustard facing a flower, among others.

Islamic period

The advent of Islam in the early 8th Century AD transformed the land of Jordan once again, this time into a Muslim culture whose urbanism has been recently documented at such city sites as Amman, Pella and Jerash. The Umayyad (661-750 AD) exhibits include ceramic pots and lamps.

The Mamluke era (1250-1516 AD) is represented by that culture's impressive glazed glass lamps and pottery jugs, painted ceramic jugs, and some fine-sized pottery "bombs" looking like a cross between a pine cone and a hand grenade.

A separate showcase in the centre of the hall shows the historical progression of coins that were minted and used here since the Hellenistic period. Made variously of bronze, gold or silver, the exhibited coins date from the Hellenistic, Roman, Nabataean, Byzantine, Umayyad, Abbasid and Ayyubid periods. There is also a small collection of exquisite Byzantine gold earrings.

Finally, the exhibition shows some samples of ancient decorative stonework, including marble fragments, a lion's head, a small stone altar, and ceramic roof tiles from Jerash; a basalt plate from Pella, a basalt human bust from Jerash, and some Byzantine pottery channels used to convey water.

The exhibition will remain open to the public throughout the Jerash Festival and until the end of this month. The curator for the Jerash Archaeological Museum is Mrs. Aida Naghweh, the inspector of antiquities at Jerash. The idea to turn the old residence into a permanent Jerash Archaeological Museum came originally from Her Majesty Queen Noor, who has also been the driving force behind the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts. The organisation of the exhibition and the renovation of the museum building were a collective effort, with contributions by the Department of Antiquities, Yarmouk University, and the Jerash Festival Committee.

See story on Jerash Festival page 5



Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh (second left) and G.S. Chopra, executive director of Utam Singh Dugal, an Indian contracting company, Tuesday sign an agreement under which the company will construct three major intersections in Amman (Petra photo)

Jordan, Tunisia agree on cooperation in health care, exchange of expertise

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and Tunisia have agreed to exchange visits by medical and scientific delegations and experts in health care and both sides will avoid commercial dealings with Arab pharmaceutical companies which manufacture and market their products in an unorthodox manner, Health Minister Zaid Hamzah announced here Tuesday.

Speaking upon returning to Amman from Tunis, where he attended the emergency meetings held by the Arab Health Ministers' Council which preceded a visit to Tunisia, the minister said that the two countries also agreed on ways to help each other meet their needs of male and female nurses, specialists and physicians. Tunisia has decided to appoint a number of Jordanian specialists in its hospitals and health centres outside major cities, he said.

Referring to the health ministers' meeting, Dr. Hamzah said that they issued a call to all Arab health ministries to extend immediate help and support to Jordan to enable it in turn to maintain services offered to local Arab inhabitants by the Hospice Hospital in occupied Arab Jerusalem.

The ministers also decided to appeal to the World Health Organisation (WHO) to take speedy measures to ensure that the hospital's services would be allowed to reach the Arab population and that the Hospice would be supplied with equipment and other apparatus essential for that purpose. Dr. Hamzah added, "The hospital now faces the possibility of closure upon orders issued by the Israeli military authorities."

The council voiced its appreciation to Jordan for its immediate help to the residents of the refugee camps in Lebanon, according to the minister. He said that Jordan had sent 10,000 blankets to the refugees which was one quarter of the volume originally requested in expedient assistance by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The council, which met to decide on ways of extending relief aid to the refugees in Beirut following the recent fighting, decided that the Red Crescent Society assume responsibility for distributing health services to refugees in any Arab country within the framework of that country's laws and regulations, the minister said.

He said that the council decided to extend \$150,000 to the Palestine Red Crescent Society as immediate assistance and \$150,000 to the Lebanese Health Ministry to enable it to carry out its humanitarian mission.

Furthermore, the council decided to raise \$3 million from Arab countries to help the Palestinian refugees and will call on Arab states to provide the Palestine Red Crescent Society with medical supplies and equipment for its hospitals in Lebanon, the minister added.

The council, he said, has formed a working team to follow up on the implementation of its resolutions. This comprises representatives of the Palestine Red Crescent Society, the Lebanese Health Ministry and the Arab council's secretariat.

Social Development Department clamps down on under age peddlers, vendors

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Social Development Department (SDD) Director Mohammad Falah Tuesday refuted claims that young peddlers, including newspaper sellers, were being held in a SDD centre for violations of the Jordanian labour law.

The claims were made following a campaign launched jointly by the SDD and the Public Security Department to prevent under-age persons working in violation of the labour law.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Falah said that the campaign is one of the duties shouldered by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development which is trying to eradicate begging in the country.

Speaking of those who had been taken in early in the week, Mr. Falah said that they had been sent to different centres according to their ages. Mr. Falah explained that those under 16 years of age had been sent to Al Juweideh social development centre to the outskirts of Amman. The children's parents had been called to sign a warrant of attorney in front of the governor in which they guaranteed not to let their children work in the streets. The children were immediately released, except for those who were homeless, he added.

Mr. Falah explained that there are some negative impacts resulting from children working at young ages or working with adults. He mentioned psychological, social, financial and moral effects to which such children are subject.

Mr. Falah emphasised that the SDD is not against peddlers as long as they are above the working age stipulated in the Jordanian labour law and if they are accommodated in special kiosks so that they are neither subject to nor the cause of street accidents or other related incidents.

Adolescents above 16 years old are free to work wherever they wish as long as they do not beg for their livelihood, Mr. Falah said.

He pointed out that the Jordanian law states imprisonment for above-age beggars who are caught red-handed but he said that the SDD is often called in to assess the social and financial status of the beggars in question in order to determine whether they are in need of assistance or aid.

Once a beggar is found truly in need, the SDD would then list his name on a special file and would offer him or her a fixed amount of aid or he would be accommodated in one of the SDD centres, he added.

Responding to question on the prevalence of non-Jordanian beggars and measures to deal with them, Mr. Falah said that non-Jordanian beggars are referred to the governor who starts procedures to repatriate them.

Municipality signs JD5.1m agreement for construction of 3 major intersections

Indian company to start work on Sports City junction, Interior Ministry Circle this month

By P.V. Vivekanand
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Amman Municipality Tuesday signed an agreement with an Indian company under which the New Delhi-based construction firm will build three intersections in the heart of Amman at a total cost of JD 5.143 million.

The three-project package agreement was signed by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh on behalf of the municipality and Mr. Gobinder Singh Chopra, executive director of Utam Singh Dugal and Company Private Limited in a ceremony attended by senior municipal officials, representatives of Dar Al Handasah, which designed the project, and the Indian embassy in Amman.

Work on the project, which involves the construction of overpasses and underpasses at the Abdul Nasr Circle (Ministry of Interior Roundabout) and the Sports City junction and realigning the entrance of the Sports City, is expected to start at the end of this month.

In a brief speech after the signing ceremony, Mr. Rawabdeh underlined the "importance of the project to Amman" and said "it is the first of a number of projects involving intersections that the municipality plans to build in the next five years in Amman." He also expressed hope that the project will be "structurally and cosmetically" satisfying to the municipality and Amman residents.

Under the terms of the contract, the project is expected to be completed by March 1987. The municipality is in the process of providing traffic detours from the Abdul Nasr Circle and the Sports City junction during the construction work. According to Mr. Rawabdeh, the detours "will almost be the same" as those adopted during the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Amman last November.

The intersection project at the Abdul Nasr Circle involves an overpass linking Queen Alia Street (towards the Sports City) with Jabal Hussein's main Khalid Ibn Walid Street and a four-lane underpass connecting Queen Noor Street (from the Third Circle to the Ministry of Interior roundabout) with Al Istiklal Street (towards Hashemieh).

The project at the Sports City junction comprises building an overpass linking Queen Alia Street with University Street and an underpass connecting Sharif Nasser Street (from Shmeisani towards the junction) and the Unknown Soldier Street (towards Zarqa).

The third project involves realigning the existing interchange, ramp at the entrance of Sports City, building a new access road and rearranging the existing intersection at the entrance.

The World Bank is financing the Amman Municipality project. The amount of the agreement signed Tuesday represents the original figure quoted by Utam Singh Dugal but the total cost of the project is expected to go up by over 10 per cent because the original tenders called for the construction of a two-line underpass at the Abdul Nasr Circle.

"Work can start as soon as the municipal engineers give us the order," said Mr. P.S. Tandon, a senior management official of Utam Singh Dugal. "We do not envisage any problem in completing the project to everybody's satisfaction within the contractual period," he told the Jordan Times.

The company expects that about 200 people will be engaged in the project, both skilled and unskilled. "We will be bringing in some personnel from India and will recruit the rest locally according to the terms of the contract and local regulations," Mr. Tandon said.

Utam Singh Dugal, which has undertaken a \$100 million project to build Baghdad University in the Iraqi capital, was established in 1938 as a corporate company through its origins date back to late 19th century.

"We are the oldest construction company in India," Mr. Tandon said. He said the company was heavily involved in most major projects in New Delhi, such as building overpasses, major road bridges, a number of skyscrapers, in addition to the main stadium for the 1982 Asian Games, which the Indian capital hosted.

Jordan ships aluminium fluoride to Egypt

AMMAN (Petra) — The first consignment of locally produced aluminium fluoride has been shipped to Egyptian ports via Aqaba and Jordan has taken delivery of the first shipment of Egyptian rice in accordance with a trade protocol signed by the two countries.

This was announced Tuesday by Dr. Mohammad Bani Hani, director general of the Trade Centres Corporation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He said that shipment took place in accordance with the trade accord, which has recently been endorsed by the concerned authorities in Cairo and Amman.

Dr. Bani Hani said that Egyptian-manufactured aluminium products will shortly arrive in Jordan as ordered by a local company within the framework of the accord.

The Cairo Amman Bank in Amman and the Cairo Bank in Egypt have been empowered by both governments to conduct the deals and to manage financial transactions to a total of \$110 million annually, divided equally between the two sides.

Dakhqan reviews agricultural issues with Irbid governor

IRBID (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqan said here Tuesday that the government is set to develop the agricultural sector in all regions of Jordan, including the badia and semi-desert regions.

The minister was speaking during a meeting with Irbid Governor Mohammad Ali Al Amin as part of his tour of Irbid Governorate.

They reviewed the governorate's needs and problems facing farmers and the agriculture sector. The minister and the governor also discussed the current crop-spraying operations in the area and the need to control wild boars which cause damage to farms.

They decided to hold periodic meetings in the governorate, to be attended by farmers, so that the minister could become familiar with farmers' problems. Specialists would also attend the meetings to offer solutions to the problems.

After his talks with the governor, Mr. Dakhqan chaired a meeting at the agricultural department in Irbid to discuss the needs of the agricultural stations and nurseries. He said that he was urging all agricultural engineers and extension officers to spend more time in the field and to meet with farmers to discuss problems.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Committee prepares for expatriate talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khalid Al Haj Hassan Tuesday chaired a meeting of a committee preparing for the first Jordanian expatriates conference due to open in Amman on July 20. The committee reviewed a programme for the five-day conference and subjects to be discussed during the meetings.

Upper House to meet Thursday

AMMAN (Petra) — The Upper House of Parliament is to hold a session Thursday according to an announcement Tuesday by the house's deputy Speaker Hikmat Al Masri.

U.N. delegation arrives

AMMAN (Petra) — A United Nations team arrived in Amman Tuesday evening on a three-day visit to Jordan. Members of the delegation will meet with officials to discuss international issues. The team is led by Senegal's ambassador to the United Nations who also heads a U.N. committee on Cambodia. The delegation includes representatives of Sudan and Nepal to the United Nations.

Hmoud okays Hashemieh elections

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud has given his consent to the holding of municipal elections at Hashemieh town in Zarqa district. He said that the elections will be held on Oct. 14 and that three days will be allowed for nominating candidates.

Badran to meet Irbid merchants today

IRBID (Petra) — Ministry of Industry and Trade Under Secretary Ibrahim Badran will meet with the president and members of the Irbid Chamber of Commerce today to discuss reactivating the economic sector in Irbid Governorate. A ministry spokesman said that representatives of Irbid merchants and businessmen will be present at the meeting.

GFJW team returns from Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW) returned to Amman from Baghdad Tuesday after taking part in meetings on women activities and preparations for the U.N.-sponsored conference on women. GFJW President Haifa Al Bashir said in a statement that the delegates discussed subjects on the agenda of the U.N. women's conference to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, on July 10 and attended a six-day seminar on women's leadership.

Nsour receives Korean, Lebanese envoys

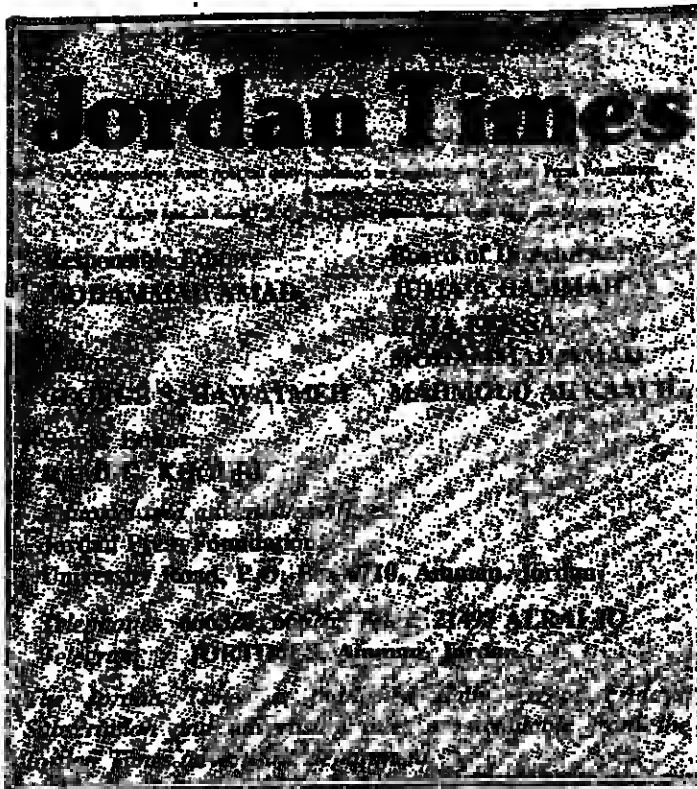
AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour conferred separately Tuesday with the ambassadors of South Korea and Lebanon. During the two meetings, the minister discussed bolstering Jordan's relations with the two countries in the field of planning and development.

Minister approves municipal tenders

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud has approved tenders worth JD 133,890 for a number of local municipal and village councils in the country. The tenders include opening and asphalted roads at Deir Al Saanch, building a municipality at Waqqas, near Irbid in addition to other projects.

Court sentences hashish smoker

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammed Bakht Ahmad to one year imprisonment for smoking hashish. The military governor Tuesday endorsed the sentence.



Israel sets new eyes on Jordan Valley

By Yehuda Litani

DURING A recent visit to the Jordan Valley, Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin stressed that he attributed great importance to the area. "The Jordan Valley is of central security importance on this front, and the strengthening of its settlements is an important security measure," he told his listeners. He also added that "after the effort in Lebanon, we shall see the effort in the Jordan Valley". Rabin promised to provide work for Jordan Valley factories by giving them Defence Ministry contracts, as well as the building of a new water pipeline and other projects. Rabin emphasised the strategic importance of the eastern slopes of the Hebron hills in terms of Israeli security, showing special enthusiasm when walking along a new road planned to connect Maaleh Ebo-

rain with the Jordan Valley settlements. He said that the Defence Ministry was paying for the building of the road because of its great security importance: the ministry regarded the road as crucial, he said, because it made it possible to move armour quickly from west to east in case of a bottling up of the eastern front. As an ardent supporter of the Alon plan, of which the Jordan Valley is perhaps the main tenet, he wants to give priority to the development of the area.

To give another example, let's remember the statements made by the deputy minister of Agriculture, Abraham Katz Oz, during his visit to Washington a few weeks ago. In the now famous plan presented by this Labour Member of Knesset (MK) to his Washington hosts, he demanded not only the territories mentioned in the Alon plan, but also the area

south of Mount Hebron. This area was developed mainly during the Likud era, although there are still only 1,000 settlers living there, but this does not deter Katz Oz. He is determined to "bend" the Alon plan southwards, as well as eastwards. The outcry which followed his visit here was not due to this but to something else he said in Washington, namely that it was all right to negotiate about other parts of the West Bank which were not part of his plan, and presumably of Labour's plan as such.

If I were a West Bank settler, I would welcome Katz Oz's statements, just as I would be pleased by what Defence Minister Rabin said... Despite all the calming statements made by Prime Minister Shimon Peres and other Labour officials about the supposed settlement freeze in the West Bank, development work on settlements is not just continuing but gaining

momentum through the building of new roads all over the West Bank. Only recently, the Knesset's economic affairs committee approved an eight billion shekel budget for the establishment of new settlements, as agreed by the coalition. When Rabin and Katz Oz talk about developing the Jordan Valley and southern Mount Hebron, it is worth remembering that these areas are indeed less developed than all the other parts of the West Bank in terms of Israeli settlements. The ministries held by Labour, such as defence and agriculture, will now look after these areas, while the Likud ministries, building, housing, finance, industry and trade, are at all times looking after "their" own areas.

Both sides of the national unity government are free to draw up maps. One may be based on the

Alon plan and the other on the principle that "liberated territory must not be returned", but meanwhile facts are being established out there... In this sense, the national unity government headed by Shimon Peres is a direct continuation of the Likud governments. In terms of its policies of establishing settlements all over the West Bank, building roads and confiscating Arab land under the guise of declaring it "state land", it does not differ from the Begin and Shamir governments that preceded it. The emphasis may have changed a bit, but the aim has remained the same. As long as every minister can spend as much of his budget as he likes on West Bank development, as did David Levi when he announced that his ministry would in the current year build an additional three to four urban settlements and several new roads in the West Bank, the pre-

sent direction cannot possibly change. Moreover, after eight years of massive development work and the allocation of hundreds of thousands of millions of dollars, it is difficult to imagine an end to it all.

At this stage, the leaders of the Labour Party have no intention of breaking up the national unity government over a subject so close to the hearts of both Labour and Likud. They prefer to overlook what is happening in the areas they describe as "densely populated", concentrating instead on other areas. Faced with issues like the trans-Samarian highway and the development of the Jordan Valley, Rabin and Katz Oz have performed a new Labour skill. They can't hide their head in the sand, God forbid. All they do is quietly close one eye — Middle East International, London.

Gromyko, the president

THE ELEVATION of Andrei Gromyko to the Soviet presidency is a significant event that deserves thinking and evaluation by international observers. It cannot be dismissed simply as an act of doing favour in return by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev who was nominated by Gromyko before assuming the top spot in the party leadership. In any case, the new Soviet president had been foreign minister for 28 years and, judging by world standards, it is only logical for his country to make him its president after all these years of public service to it.

Gromyko, most observers agree, would continue to act as elder statesman advising on foreign policy while the new foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, would have day-to-day control of foreign affairs.

Shevardnadze's open style coupled with Gromyko's immense experience should give the Soviet Union a new image abroad — and not the least because Gorbachev wants it that way. The new foreign minister is "flexible, modern, in the Gorbachev mould," we are told. And his appointment should herald better links with the Third World since Gromyko's concentration on ties with the U.S. and the West is all too well known.

For us in the Arab World, this is not an unimportant development. On the contrary, it is a significant and positive change in a superpower with which we have always had steady and friendly relations.

His Majesty King Hussein spoke on behalf of all of us in his congratulatory letter to the new Soviet president yesterday. Jordan no doubt also takes pride in the personal friendly ties of its leader with him, and we are confident that the Soviet Union will maintain its support for Arab causes in the framework of mutual friendship, trust and understanding.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: A comforting Moroccan move

WE ARE relieved to hear Morocco reaffirm its determination to adhere to its call for an Arab summit this month and its plans to make arrangements for it as soon as possible. The Moroccan announcement Monday brought relief to the Arab masses who have been waiting for this summit to take place with the hope that a lot of problems besetting the Arab World would be solved. It is therefore incumbent upon Arab governments to back the efforts of Morocco and those of the PLO for holding the summit meeting and to make ample preparations to make it a success.

There is much need at present for Arab governments to move quickly to put an end to the attack on the Palestinians in Arab countries and to prevent the liquidation of the Palestinian cause as some circles are bent on doing. Finding means to end the Palestinian problem would no doubt help the current international efforts to find a lasting solution to the whole Arab-Israeli conflict and an Arab consensus would encourage the international community to help us achieve that goal.

Without due preparations for the forthcoming summit there will be little hope of success, and any delay in holding the summit would offer our enemies the chance to stir further trouble.

Al Dustour: Terrorists of the worst kind

THE CRIMINAL attack on Alia offices in Madrid forms another link in a long string of terrorist activities directed against Jordanian interests with the purpose of diverting it from its national course and its pan-Arab affiliation. The attack took the lives of innocent people whether Arab or foreigners and presented the perpetrators and the assailants of this crime as enemies of humanity and terrorists of the worst kind.

It is not enough to condemn terrorist activity, but real action should be taken to stem it, now that the source of the crime became known and the perpetrators are not hiding themselves any longer. But Jordan continues to restrain itself against acts of reprisal due to its adherence to human principles, and true commitment to a noble mission and ethics and high values and ideals.

The attack in Madrid Monday clearly displays the terrorists' intention to pursue their criminal actions following the attack on the Alia plane in Beirut. It is useless to reason with terrorists and ask them to direct their guns against the enemies of the Arab Nation or to stop bloodshed that can achieve nothing for them and their irresponsible groups. But it is useful to remind the terrorists that Jordan will not be diverted from its pan-Arab course through intimidation and terrorism.

Sawt Al Shaab: Another link in a conspiracy

ONCE AGAIN the civilised community of the world is faced with acts of terrorism, this time represented in the attack on the Alia office in Madrid. Once again the Jordanian people witness another conspiracy being hatched against the Arab Nation and a stab in the back of the Arab countries trying to struggle against the common enemy. These criminals who launched the attack seem determined to transform the Arab-Israeli conflict into an Arab-Arab conflict and trying to cause further disarray in the ranks of the Arab masses, who are now trying hard to rally their forces to confront the common dangers.

The latest attack is yet another link in the chain of terror and intimidation directed against Jordan and its interests abroad. These actions can succeed only in presenting a very bad image for the Arab Nation abroad and undermining efforts to a choice the objectives of the Arab Nation. But these actions can never make this country falter in its drive to rally Arab countries' efforts for pan-Arab objectives.

To be or not to be U.N. member — Swiss ponder over 40-year-old issue

By Anthony Williams

ZURICH — The United Nations has been celebrating its 40th anniversary and for 40 years Switzerland has agonised over whether it is the sort of organisation it wants to join.

The government and parliament say yes. But the choice lies with the people who vote next March 16 on whether to enter the world body that has its European headquarters in Geneva.

Groups for and against have sprung up nationally and locally. But even supporters say they may not have a majority behind them. Opponents say Swiss neutrality will be in danger and they are unsure how useful the U.N. is anyway.

One opponent cites the life of the Swiss Hermit Niklaus von Flüe as a model for Switzerland's proper international role. Five centuries ago Niklaus mediated in a conflict between Swiss cantons and helped avoid a civil war.

Jean-Pierre Bonny, a former senior government official and a leading U.N. opponent, compares Switzerland to Niklaus and told Reuters conflicting parties had been able to go to the hermit because he was "outside of the melee".

Bonny said Switzerland's special position helped it to act as a mediator.

Switzerland had not been obliged to express a point of view over the 1983 Falklands (Malvinas) conflict and last year a first post-war meeting between the antagonists, Britain and Argentina, took place in Bern, he noted.

Switzerland frequently offers its good offices in times of crisis. Arab-Israeli prisoner swaps have taken place at Geneva's Cointrin airport.

U.N. supporter Walter Renschler, a Social Democrat politician who headed the commission in the lower house that recommended entry, counters

that Switzerland's absence from the U.N. cuts it off from real contact with other countries.

Swiss politicians would benefit from the contact available for example in the forum of the U.N. General Assembly. The foreign minister had to spend a disproportionate amount of time travelling around to make up for this lost opportunity, he said.

Renschler also said that an active policy of neutrality could function better within rather than outside the U.N. and added that full membership would be a natural development of Switzerland's already close links with the organisation.

Switzerland is a member of major U.N. subsidiary bodies, to which it contributes 100 million francs (\$40 million) a year. Renschler said full membership would cost only another 20 million francs (\$8 million).

He said the Swiss benefited from having the U.N.'s European seat in Geneva. Some one billion

francs (\$400 million) was spent each year in the Geneva region by the U.N. and its employees.

But Renschler was only moderately optimistic about the 1986 vote, saying people were sceptical to negative. As the vote neared more would be in favour "but maybe not the majority".

Bonny believes a great majority hold his views. As well as adding to Switzerland's capability as a mediator, absence from the U.N. helped maintain the country's neutrality, he said.

"I think there is a conflict between the U.N. Charter and Swiss neutrality", he said. In the interest of diplomatic relations, it will not be possible to join in even non-military sanctions imposed by the U.N., he believes.

He added that the 30-year neutrality of U.N. member Austria was not comparable with Switzerland's tradition of neutrality, which is centuries old. Swiss neutrality was more severe than the Austrian brand, he suggested.

U.S. threatens to get tough on future crises

By Jeffrey Antevill

WASHINGTON (R) — With its options for military retaliation after the Beirut hostage crisis extremely limited, the United States is threatening to get tough in the next such incident.

That viewpoint was perhaps best summed up by President Reagan after he watched the hit film "Rambo," which tells the tale of a Vietnam war veteran, played by Sylvester Stallone, who returns there to rescue American servicemen.

"I know what to do next time this happens," the president joked in an off-the-cuff comment.

In formal remarks after the 39 hostages were freed in Lebanon, Reagan said: "Terrorists (should) be on notice. We will fight back against you in Lebanon and elsewhere. We will fight back against your cowardly attacks on American citizens and property."

Officials said the emphasis now

was on redoubled efforts to prevent future attacks and campaign against international terrorism.

They said force would have been impracticable in the current situation but tough measures, including military steps, would almost certainly follow any repetition.

"I would put the emphasis less on retaliation and more on the purposeful use of all U.S. resources, including force, in a consistent way to deal with the global problem," one official said.

Discussing possible reprisals, officials pointed to the difficulties of identifying the Beirut hostage-takers and pinpointing military targets that would not involve the great risk of killing innocent bystanders.

Retaliation could also endanger seven Americans kidnapped in Lebanon in recent months and still being held.

Secretary of State George Shultz said the U.S. would employ

— A continued policy of no concessions to terrorists;

— Improved intelligence gathering on their organisations;

— Stronger defensive measures such as security at airports and U.S. embassies; and

— Active defences to help "prevent and interdict" terrorist acts and impose penalties on their perpetrators.

There has been a persistent division over the use of force in U.S. policy that has pitted Shultz and others against more cautious voices, centred in the Defence Department.

Some conservative Reagan advisers like White House aide Patrick Buchanan urged him before the hostages were freed to hit the hijackers or the leftists who claim responsibility for killing four U.S. marines in El Salvador on June 20.

Others, presumably including Shultz, based on his statements over the past year, favour preventive action against potential hijackers and bombers even when there is no proof of guilt to satisfy Western legal standards and even

at the risk of killing innocent people.

Most cautious voices coalesced from the Pentagon, including Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the joint chiefs of staff.

Weinberger told reporters last week the United States was not interested in revenge against the hijackers, a view echoed by another senior official at a briefing on Sunday.

Advocates of caution, including both Reagan and Vice-President George Bush in the past, stress the danger of killing innocent people in military reprisals.

Reagan told a news conference after the hostages were seized that "striking a blow in a general direction (without being able to pinpoint the hijackers) would be a terrorist act in itself."

Weinberger and the military chiefs also fear U.S. forces being dragged into another war like Vietnam without support from much of the American public or the Congress.

Washington on guard against attacks, sabotage

By Robert M. Andrews

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An upsurge in world terrorism and a murder-suicide near Secretary of State George Shultz's office prompted tighter security at the State Department and a warning to U.S. nuclear weapons plants to beware of possible terrorist assaults or sabotage.

Senate leaders are reviewing protective measures at the U.S. Capitol, and a few government agencies are considering requiring visitors to display entry passes for the first time.

For President Ronald Reagan's safety, there are snipers and private missiles on the White House roof and concrete barricades along Pennsylvania Avenue. Many federal agencies boast more than a friendly guard waving visitors through the front door.

After the June 14 hijacking of Trans World Airlines plane, the Energy Department's 16 nuclear weapons production facilities across the country were told to be "particularly observant" in guarding against possible extremist attacks or sabotage attempts, said Assistant Energy Secretary William Hoover.

The State Department tightened its security five days after 20-year-old Edward S. Doster entered department headquarters June 21 and fatally shot his mother, Carole Doster, 44, in her seventh-floor office just down the hall from the suite where Mr. Shultz was working. The young Doster then killed himself.

Last Wednesday, for the first time, all State Department employees were ordered to wear identification badges at all times inside the building and to pass through airport-style metal detectors now installed at all four headquarters entrances and at two annex buildings at suburban Virginia.

In addition, said spokesman Frank Matthews, every occupant of a vehicle entering the State Department's underground garage must either display a special identification card or get out and walk through a metal detector to gain entry to the building.

Concern about extremist activities, heightened by the TWA hijack and an apparent explosion aboard an Air India jetliner that killed 329 people last Sunday off the Irish coast, led Senate leaders to consider whether additional security precautions are needed at the Capitol.

At the request of Senate majority leader Robert J. Dole, the Senate sergeant-at-arms submitted a status report on security arrangements at the Capitol.

Security at the Capitol was tightened considerably after a still-unresolved bomb blast outside the Senate chamber in November 1983. Staff members, reporters and lobbyists were required to wear identification badges, metal detectors were installed throughout the building, and traffic was restricted on driveways to the Capitol.

No chances are taken at the White House, where security has tightened dramatically since the 1981 assassination attempt against Mr. Reagan and subsequent bombings of U.S. embassies and military facilities, primarily in the Middle East.

White House visitors, including reporters, must undergo bag searches and pass through metal detectors, and no one is permitted to enter the White House grounds without a Secret Service pass. Trained dogs are used to sniff for bombs in every vehicle before it approaches the White House. The rooftop sniper team has been equipped with hand-held surface-to-air missiles to thwart aerial attack.

At the Pentagon, metal detectors at every entrance reinforce an elaborate system of building passes for visitors and the 23,000 people who work there every day. Late this spring, guard stations and gates were installed at the two main driveways to the Pentagon, with access restricted to motorists carrying special passes.

Frank Matthews, said spokesman of a vehicle entering the State Department's underground garage

Lower House passes People's Army Law

(Continued from page 1)

teach their girls the basic military techniques.

He suggested that the People's Army Law leaves an option for those females who want to join in. "Females should enter on voluntary basis whereas males' participation should be compulsory," he said.

Deputy Ya'acoub Mu'ammur said he believed that females should participate in the army, provided that "their instruction takes place inside their schools and not in special military camps".

Deputy Yussef Athem endorsed Mr. Shbeilat's position saying, "females should enter the People's Army on voluntary basis."

"In case a war breaks out, everyone will join in Jihad — holy war — when males and females unite and carry arms to fight for their country and its honour and pride," he said.

Deputy Salman Al Qudah also backed Mr. Shbeilat but said that the Deputy Mu'ammur's suggestions were more comprehensive and logical since he suggested "that females should be trained inside their schools".

Another opinion at odds with the suggestions by Mr. Shbeilat and Mr. Athem was heard from deputy Fazi Tuameh who said that "sexual discrimination contradicts with the country's present conditions".

"I refuse such attitudes, and such issues should be dealt with subjectively and without any forms of fanaticism simply because males and females differ biologically," he said.

Deputy Ahmad Al Kofahi said

he was "against military training procedures pertaining to females although there should be no sexual discrimination." Instead, he suggested lighter forms of training.

Deputy Abdul Baqi Jammo said "the law should treat both male and female equally." Supporting his argument, he said "women are to be trained since men should not forsake the warfront to offer them protection." He suggested that "a faithful man or a capable woman should train the females but television should not present any films on females being trained."

Responding to deputies' comments, the prime minister and minister of defence, Mr. Zaid Rifai, said, "women should not be neglected since they form half of our society's population."

"Muslim females had a glorious record in fighting against oppression," he said, citing examples of Muslim heroines who fought along with the Prophet Mohammed in his forays and wars against unbelievers such as the Uhud, Al Yamama, Ar'ridah and Hamin.

Mr. Rifai also cited the examples of Palestinian, Algerian and Lebanese females who massively contributed in struggles against oppressors.

"If females have proved themselves in educational, political and economical fields why should not they be entitled to serve in the People's Army?" Mr. Rifai asked.

However, the prime minister said, the government will "have separate training sessions for both sexes. Females will be trained in first-aid, traffic organisation and

how to use light weapons."

"Female volunteers will be trained in their neighbourhoods where they also shall serve if war breaks out," the prime minister said. "Therefore there should be no excuses for doubting the procedures and applications of the People's Army Law or for raising fictitious doubts and issues built on personal illusions," he added.

In the session, another issue of debate within the context of the People's Army Law was whether girls should be imprisoned if they do not join the paramilitary force.

Sheikh Jammo, rapporteur of the House's Legal Committee, said the committee has decided to ban the imprisonment of girls. Instead, females could pay the JD 50 fine, he said.

Mr. Qudah opposed this decision saying: "Males and females should be treated equally if they commit crimes." If females are allowed to pay the fine then "why not cancel this unfair law?" he asked.

In response to this comment, the prime minister said: "The government will not allow any form of discrimination in imprisonment and fines." Sheikh Jammo's suggestion is a "manifestation of the old Ottoman laws and will carry negative social impacts since rich females will pay their fines and will be exempted from the service, whereas the lower income females can not afford to pay the fine," Mr. Rifai pointed out.

Labour and Social Development Minister Khaled Haj Hassan stressed that all laws should have equal and proper applications with no forms of social or

sexual discrimination.

Hearing the conflicting opinions from deputies concerning imprisonment of females and fines, Sheikh Jammo made the Legal Committee's final statement saying "males and females will be treated equally when they violate the People's Army Law."

In an attempt to end debates, House Speaker Akel Al Fayed urged the endorsement of the People's Army Law to save time and avoid lengthy discussions.

This suggestion apparently provoked Mr. Shbeilat and Deputy Ali Abu El'izz, both opposing Mr. Fayed's suggestion, left the session.

Mr. Shbeilat returned after 45 minutes, but Mr. Abu El'izz did not show up.

The law was endorsed and approved by the remaining deputies and Sheikh Jammo said "all that goes in harmony with the country's creeds will be added to the People's Army Law."

At the outset of the session, deputies were requested to stand a minute in silence in memory of the late Deputy Sikki Sadek Al Jaabri, from the Hebron governorate in the West Bank who passed away last Sunday at the age of 67.

Mr. Jaabri was first elected member of the Lower House of Parliament in 1962 and also served as deputy mayor of Hebron until 1961.

The newly appointed House's secretary-general, Hani Khair, read out the letter sent by the prime minister to the House referring an urgent draft law to merge the Jordan Radio and Jordan Television into one organisation.

Gromyko elected president

(Continued from page 1)

cap his career with the presidency is viewed by Western observers here as a graceful departure for the old guard veteran as Kremlin power passes to younger generation.

The appointment of Mr. Shevardnadze, 57, who has little foreign affairs experience, caught Western analysts' eyes.

Mr. Gorbachev had been widely expected to follow recent precedent and assume presidential title himself. The post has been vacant since the death of Konstantin Chernenko in March.

Mr. Gorbachev, though busy working on domestic issues, has been busy since taking office in March holding talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the leaders of Soviet allies.

Vladimir Lomeiko, Mr. Gromyko's foreign ministry spokesman, told reporters Tuesday that nothing would change in the handover to a new minister. "All our policies are worked out collectively," he said, adding a standard Soviet argument.

come, but the younger man will be running the show," he added.

Diplomats agreed that Mr. Gorbachev's own authority in foreign affairs would not undergo any change as a result of the Gromyko presidency.

The Soviet party leader has always kept a firm hand on foreign policy, meeting major foreign leaders and representing the country in important events abroad.

Mr. Gorbachev, though busy working on domestic issues, has been busy since taking office in March holding talks with Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and the leaders of Soviet allies.

Just in time

Jerash Festival — a rich feast for eyes and ears



By Rana Sabbagh

AMMAN—Classical music in the South Theatre, military marches and parades in the Forum and the Colonnade, poetry on the Artemis Steps and drama on the stage at the Sound and Light Theatre are just a few examples of the events which will be taking place at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, scheduled to open at the Greco-Roman city of Jerash on July 11.

Classical orchestras and piano recitals, modern jazz Arabic rhabab and tabl in addition to rock'n'roll will ensure that all musical tastes are catered for at the festival. Local, Arab and international groups have prepared performances to entertain all the visitors who will be attending the festival.

Arabic music is well represented at the festival with the famous Egyptian singer Najat Al Saghira, well-known in the Arab World for her passionate and provoking songs. Mrs. Saghira will give four performances. Accompanying her is the Egyptian "Al-Masriyah Orchestra", which includes 19 musicians, conducted by the well-known musician Ahmad Fouad Hassan. Mrs. Saghira will present her new song, specially prepared for the event, at the Jerash Festival. The new song "Fi Bab Amman", has been written by Department of Culture and Arts Director Haider Mahmoud.

Saudi Arabian singer Mohammed Abdo, best known for his popular song "Laila Laila", will participate in the festival, and will present his show at the South Theatre. Mr. Abdo has also prepared new songs which he will present at the festival.

The Iraqi National Maqamat Band, comprising six specialists in Iraqi maqamat music will perform at the Artemis Steps.

Tunisia's national "Ma'alouf" band will perform Andalusian music from Tunisian heritage. The 44-member band is one of the few prominent Ma'alouf groups in the Arab World preserving the essence of Arabic and oriental styles of music.

From Egypt, the "Spontaneous" art troupe will amuse the audience by presenting their special programme "Festival of the Nile". This company of 40 Egyptian singers, instrumentalists and dancers will illustrate one of the oldest cultures on earth through their artistry. Instrumentalists in flowing robes will play various reeds, strings, flutes and drums whilst singers and dancers will accompany them.

Local troupes

Jordan's contribution to Arabic music at this year's festival has a special flavour since nine local amateur and professional groups will be presenting their specially prepared contributions at this international and Arab festival.

The Jordanian Armed Forces Orchestra and singers will perform a classical concert at the South Theatre, and the Armed Forces Military Band, comprising 120 musicians, will perform daily. They will also play the famous "Qouroub" melodies, in addition to popular and classical music.

The Radio Jordan Orchestra and singers, a 60-member group, which has participated in Arab and foreign festivals, will present parts of the famous "Mouwashahat" music, classical Arabic songs and other popular songs known by Jordanians. This group also includes the children's choir of twenty youngsters who will stage three performances at the South Theatre and the Sound and Light Theatre.

The Fuhals Turath Group, a local popular music group of 45 members, will perform three shows of classical and Arabic music, "Mowashahat" and "Mawawil" along with local popular music.

"Abdo Mussa's" group, to whom the revival of local popular (turath) songs and music is accredited, will entertain the audience with their popular songs.

The Amman Jazz band, who participated in last year's festival, will present their particular brand of traditional and modern jazz during the festival. The group, which also plays established classic jazz numbers, have prepared new jazz pieces for the festival. The Ice-Rocks Band, established in 1977, includes five musicians who play modern music and rock'n'roll.

The light bands feature the famous Jordanian singer Malek Madi who will stage two performances at the Sound and Light Theatre. Mr. Madi has prepared special songs for this festival which he will be introducing for the first time.

A newly formed childrens band "The Children's Choir and Orchestra", comprising 20 boys and girls with age ranges between nine and 17, will stage three shows at the Artemis Steps. This group, which is part of the League of Jordanian Musicians, will present their first musical performance.

The Yarmouk University Group for Arabic and Western music, which participated in the first, second and third Jerash festivals will also appear this year. The Yarmouk group contains three music troupes; the choral group, the eastern music group and the western music band.

Apart from local and Arab participants, four foreign groups representing the U.S., Canada, Poland and Australia will also take part in the festival. From the U.S. the Clay Ramblers will present a wide spectrum of music from their base in old-time, into blues, Irish music, early jazz, contemporary folk music, college glee-club tunes, western swing, gospel and bluegrass. Each of the five member group contributes vocally and instrumentally in a variety of ways. In a single set, the band may do a college glee-club tune such as "Talk about Jerusalem Morning", then they break down into a trio for a couple of Carter family songs, come back with a rollicking old time number by full band, do an original song, play Si Khan's "Aragon Mill", then break down into a duo for some Irish tunes on fiddle and mandolin.

The Brigham Young



Swan Lake — The London City Ballet

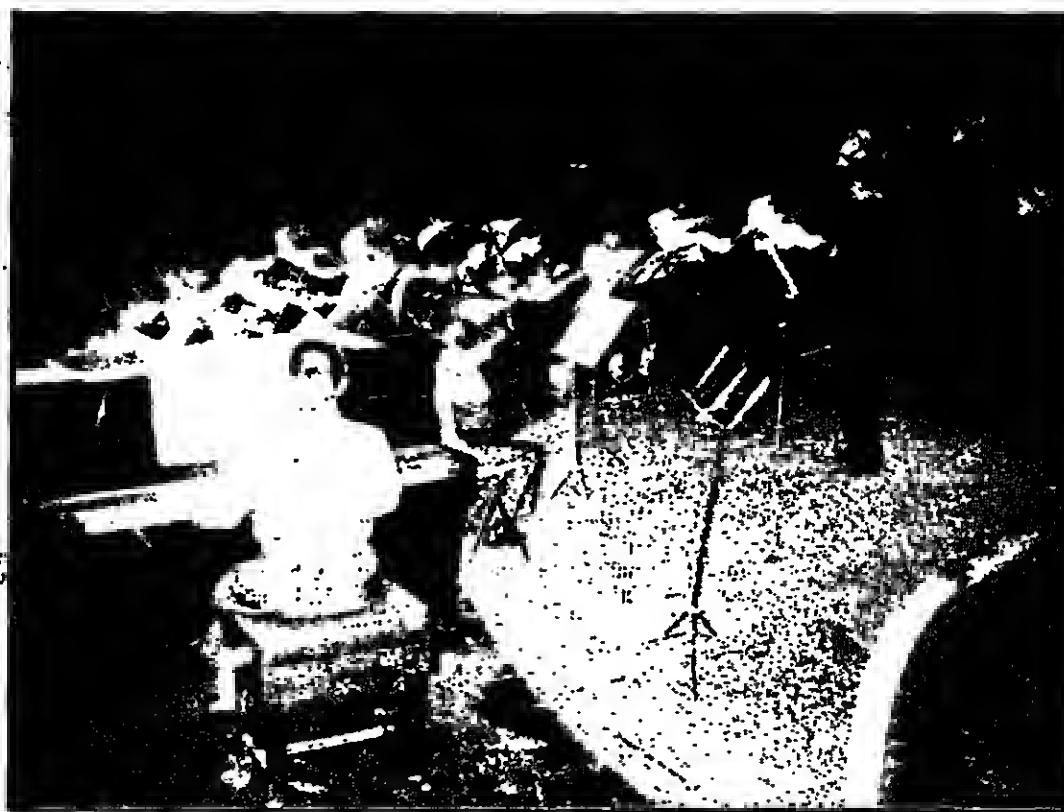
University from Utah will also represent the U.S. The 40-member group will perform a music and dance show with singing. The theme of the group's presentation will be international in scope and will cover numbers from various ethnic and regional groups in the U.S.

Classical Themes

From Poland, the Romanska, Gabrich and Likovitch trio will present Western classical music numbers. This group is considered to be one of the best East-European classical music groups and Polish singer Yadviga Gabrich will sing special songs which suit the type of classical music the troupe is known for.

The Canadian Rapa-Petrowska duo, pianists, will perform some of the most famous classical music pieces. Miss Christina Petrowska is a winner of numerous Canadian council grants, French government grants and other prizes. She has appeared throughout North America and Europe in solo recitals, as a soloist with orchestras and on Canadian radio and television shows. Miss Petrowska has gained more fame after her latest album of Debussy and Messiaen, "Citizen Ottawa". Mrs. Luba Pope, who studied piano on scholarship to the Quebec Conservatory in Montreal and who won the first prize from this institute out of a class of 37 participants, will accompany Miss Petrowska at their joint show at the Artemis Steps.

The Australian Vernon-Hill duo for classical music will stage two performances at the Artemis Steps. Their show features a mixture of flute and piano recitals. Vernon Hill, is regarded as Australia's most eminent player and teacher of flute. His two recordings of music for flute and guitar made in 1977 have become best selling Australian classical releases. Other recordings include the flute concertos by Lovelick and Brumby, Bach flute sonatas and various other ensemble recordings.



The Jordanian children's choir

ordings. Mr. John Winter, a piano soloist has given numerous solo recitals and concert performances in Australia. He has also been involved in chamber music with the Sydney String Quartet and as a member of the Mitagong Trio. He has also accompanied famous singers such as Gerard Souzay, Elisabeth Soederstrom and Robert Tear.

Comedy, Drama

Local theatre is well represented at this year's festival with seven local plays. Four foreign plays will also be staged during the 15-day event. For children there will be three special plays for young audiences.

The local plays are: "A Wedding without a Bridegroom", directed by Hani Snowbar. The play is a musical parade and has a did-



Iraqi fashions through the ages

actic message about patriotism and love of martyrdom.

Another comedy, "Either Me or You", directed by Mohammad Hilmi, is a five-act play, which discusses selfishness and jealousy. A tragic-comedy "Alalali Building", directed jointly by Ghassan Al Mashini and Mahmoud Bader, discusses social attitudes and negative behaviour in society.

"The Oil Beach" an amateur production by Yarmouk University Fine Arts Department students, portrays a sample of psychological conflicts and dilemmas in human nature.

"Uncle Jamal", directed by Nabeel Najem, is a children's musical show and stresses the importance of man and his attachment to his land. "The Five Friends", a children's play directed by Na'im Haddadin, tackles the importance of love and cooperation among mankind. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", directed by Nabil Sawalha, stresses the importance of fighting evil.

A pan-Arab play which will premier at this year's festival is "A Thousand and One Tales from Souk Okas". The play's theme depicts historical aspects, heritage, popular and literary scripts from Arab culture and civilisation. The play is directed by famous Tunisian director Al Tayyeb Al Siddiki, costumes are by Lebanese-French designer Jean

Pierre Dalivier and the music is composed by Iraqi contemporary composer Munir Bashir. The play is expected to be a success since it is the first pan Arab play ever to be staged. Artists from Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Morocco, Iraq, Tunisia and Egypt will participate in the production. The idea for this play was initiated by Lebanese actress Nidal Ashkar and was backed by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education.

The significance of this play could be viewed from a different perspective: it is the first time that Arabs will artistically participate together and this will give special flavour to the Jerash Festival in the sense that it was the artistic catalyst for this artistic endeavour.

Egyptian theatre, well known for its sense of professionalism and witty dialogue, will participate in the festival with a play called "The Minister in Love". The play depicts the political and social situation in Arab Andalusia during the Arab's reign of Spain. The play also sheds more light on current political and social issues in the Arab World. Starring in this show are two famous Egyptian actors, who are also popular with Jordanian television watchers, Samiha Ayyoub and Abdullah Gheith.

Another joint contribution to the Jerash Festival is a symbolic choreodrama "Nine", which is jointly produced and directed by Lebanon and Belgium. Walid Aouni, director of the play, depends heavily on stylised choreography since he is the student of one of the famous modern ballet choreographers, Maurice Bejart of France. The 18-member Tiant group has performed shows in almost every European country and the theme of "Nine" revolves around the nine-year old Lebanese war.

The festival will also stage two puppet theatres exclusively for children. The Egyptian National Puppet Theatre will present the celebrations of Al Mawlid Al Nabawi feast in Egypt in a play "The Grand Night", directed by Salah Saqqa with music composed by Sayeed Makawi. From France, the Meetz puppet group will entertain youngsters with their play "The Wild Ducks".

Activities for children

Children are well catered for in this year's festival. The higher committee has introduced a children's book display in which more than 700 Egyptian, Iraqi, Saudi, Tunisian and Jordanian publications will be shown. Also, all books will be sold at discount prices to encourage youngsters to stick to the habit of reading.

In addition, children will have special playgrounds and a children's area at the festival site where they can see the Jordanian puppeteer Shereen Badrachan making puppets. The United Nations Children's Fund, (UNICEF) will organise a display of puppets from all over the world. The Haya Arts Centre will provide a slide show on planets and stars and the Prince Ali Troupe, a 12-member group, will present their special styles of music and popular arts. Also at the children's site, there will be a special "Hakawati" or story teller. A side event will be a Kuwaiti computer software display which has interesting programmes specially designed for children.

Thirteen sessions of Arabic poetry and literature recitals will be staged at the Artemis Steps. Poets and literary critics from Jordan and the Arab World will explore classical Arabic, popular and "Zagal" poetry.

Fashion show with a difference

Followers of fashion will have the chance to see an Iraqi fashion show through the ages. More than 100 dresses and Iraqi fashions will be displayed by Iraqi models in an event organised by the Iraqi Fashion Show House. The show narrates the history of Iraqi clothes from 3000 B.C. and how they changed throughout the ages. The clothes are not only a fashion show but rather a work of art since many dresses illustrate designs inspired by ancient Arabic calligraphy or from Islamic religious and cultural designs. The fashion house has recently presented two shows in New York and Washington.

Between performances or during the day visitors can see plenty of other displays and exhibitions. A newly introduced item in this year's Festival is a display of Jordanian antiquities throughout ages which is organised by the Tourism Authority. The organisers of the exhibition have carefully chosen items from the Stone Age, the Iron Age and Roman Times.

Craft exhibition

Another attractive display among the stones and pillars of Jerash is the exhibition of traditional handicrafts from Jordan and the West Bank. These well-selected craftsmen are not only willing to exhibit their products but also offer visitors information on how they do it. In small wooden shops, where these artisans display their handiwork, one can see a variety of tapestry, carved olive-wood items, rugs, glass items, pottery, silversmithy, straw works, knives and daggers among many other displays.

Iraq will also participate in the crafts exhibition displaying Arabic calligraphy, engraving on wood and brass, and ceramics. Iraqi craftsmen will perform their artistic work in front of Jerash Festival visitors. Turkey will also participate in this exhibition with Islamic calligraphy on glass, designs and embroidery, which are considered to be Turkey's main traditional crafts.

There is certainly plenty to do, see and hear at this year's festival and hopefully the visitors and audience will have enough time for a close look at most of the events taking place during the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts which runs for 15 days as of July 11.

To be continued tomorrow



The Shad State Song and Dance company of the Soviet Union.



The Kwahadi Indian Dance troupe — a U.S. contribution to the Fourth Jerash Festival.

South Africa urged to act on apartheid or face catastrophe

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South Africa could face catastrophe unless it takes urgent action to improve race relations, the state-funded Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) said Tuesday.

Apartheid had created frustration and polarisation which would hamper the development of constructive relations between different races for a very long time, it said in a major study of race relations.

The original design for separate development (of different races) cannot be fully implemented and many of the supposed advantages for the population categories did not materialise, the 182-page report said.

The HSRC, which carries out independent research, added: "Relations between groups in South Africa is a crucial matter that demands the most urgent attention. Delays in addressing the

issue could have catastrophic consequences."

The report was published against a background of widespread violence in South Africa where over 450 people have died in 17 months of rioting.

Meanwhile South Africa's vital gold mining industry, which provides half the country's foreign exchange, has been hit by a rash of unofficial strikes and violent clashes between miners, police and mine security staff.

About 20,000 black workers on strike at three mines owned by the General Mining Union Corporation (Gencor) have been ordered by the company to return to work Tuesday or face dismissal. A spokeswoman for the Nat-

ional Union of Mineworkers condemned police use of birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas Monday against thousands of miners at the Beatrice Mine in the Orange Free state.

"We condemn their action and we condemn Gencor for involving the police," Manoko Ndwane told Reuters.

One black miner died at Winkelhaak in the Transvaal, another of the strike-bit mines, but Gencor said they did not know how Beatrice, Winkelhaak and nearby Kinross were all hit by sporadic unrest, the company said.

The union, which says it represents 150,000 of South Africa's 550,000 gold and coal miners, said it will continue to try to organise an official nationwide strike over a pay dispute with employers.

At Beatrice Monday police said they and mine security staff, both firing birdshot, rubber bullets and teargas, clashed with miners who

looted stores and set one alight. Gencor's version of events omitted to mention the involvement of the company's staff, underlining the difficulty of getting accurate information about events inside closely guarded mine premises.

Police reported continued rioting Monday in South African black townships. More than 450 people have died since February last year.

In the strife-torn eastern Cape province, government offices and vehicles, including two buses, were set alight with petrol bombs causing serious damage, police said.

President P.W. Botha attacked the anti-apartheid South African Council of Churches, accusing it of arrogance and malicious propaganda in blaming the white minority government for unrest and bloodshed.



SEARCH FOR CLUE: Italian security officials inspect wrecked baggage at Rome's main airport of Fiumicino, where a bomb exploded Monday night (AP wirephoto)

Soviet 'eternal foreign minister' gets his honourable reward

MOSCOW (R) — Andrei Gromyko, named Soviet president Tuesday, has moved out of a 28-year career during which he met almost every world leader and became known as "the eternal foreign minister".

Mr. Gromyko is expected to continue to oversee and guide Soviet foreign policy in his new role, but the largely ceremonial presidency comes as an honourable reward for a man who has represented Moscow to the world for three decades and helped reshape the world after the World War II.

He has conferred with every president of the United States since dictator Josef Stalin promoted him to high office when scarcely 30 years old and sent him as ambassador to Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Washington in 1943.

He helped draft the United Nations charter and took part in the Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences which reshaped the post-war world. At that time Ronald Reagan was an actor in Hollywood, Margaret Thatcher an undergraduate at Oxford University and Mikhail Gorbachev a 14-year-old schoolboy in southern Russia.

In the nuclear age he negotiated arms control agreements and countless accords codifying the Soviet Union's relations with the rest of the world.

As foreign minister he maintained some of the hardest Soviet foreign policy lines and was dubbed "grim gron" because of his dour style, or "Mr. Nyer" after he cast 25 votes in the United Nations Security Council.

He is an easily recognisable figure, tall and stooping with a lopsided grin which medical men say could be the result of a minor stroke. He turns 76 on July 18.

Despite his implacable and lacunous style, matched by his sombre suits and dour public attitude, he is a man of dry wit when moved to use it.

Chernenko following Mr. Andropov's death in 1982.

As Mr. Andropov's illness steadily worsened during his 15 months in power, diplomats said Mr. Gromyko was banding Soviet foreign policy alone, shaping Moscow's attitude to the United States on such issues as nuclear missile reduction.

He was a formidable opponent at the negotiating table. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recalled in his memoirs: "Gromyko knew every shade of a subject. It was suicidal to negotiate with him without mastering the record."

Born in Tsarist Russia on July 18, 1909, at the village of Gromyky near Minsk, he joined the Communist Party at 22 and was soon picked out for specialist training, qualifying in economics and political science at the Moscow Institute of Economics.

He studied American society and politics. By the age of 30 he was working for Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow. His skills quickly earned him a posting to Washington and his promotion as ambassador there in 1943.

In 1946 he became the Soviet Union's first permanent representative to the newly-formed United Nations.

After a brief spell as ambassador to London he returned to Moscow on Stalin's death in 1953.

He is married with two children and has generally appeared in robust health, but medical experts have said he appeared increasingly frail over the past year.

Diplomats who attended a U.N. Day reception last week said Mr. Gromyko and his wife Lydia, one of the few Kremlin women to make regular public appearances with her husband, appeared to have a valetudinarian tone as they shook hands with their guests.

Chernenko following Mr. Andropov's death in 1982.

As Mr. Andropov's illness steadily worsened during his 15 months in power, diplomats said Mr. Gromyko was banding Soviet foreign policy alone, shaping Moscow's attitude to the United States on such issues as nuclear missile reduction.

He was a formidable opponent at the negotiating table. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recalled in his memoirs: "Gromyko knew every shade of a subject. It was suicidal to negotiate with him without mastering the record."

Born in Tsarist Russia on July 18, 1909, at the village of Gromyky near Minsk, he joined the Communist Party at 22 and was soon picked out for specialist training, qualifying in economics and political science at the Moscow Institute of Economics.

He studied American society and politics. By the age of 30 he was working for Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow. His skills quickly earned him a posting to Washington and his promotion as ambassador there in 1943.

In 1946 he became the Soviet Union's first permanent representative to the newly-formed United Nations.

After a brief spell as ambassador to London he returned to Moscow on Stalin's death in 1953.

He is married with two children and has generally appeared in robust health, but medical experts have said he appeared increasingly frail over the past year.

Diplomats who attended a U.N. Day reception last week said Mr. Gromyko and his wife Lydia, one of the few Kremlin women to make regular public appearances with her husband, appeared to have a valetudinarian tone as they shook hands with their guests.

Chernenko following Mr. Andropov's death in 1982.

As Mr. Andropov's illness steadily worsened during his 15 months in power, diplomats said Mr. Gromyko was banding Soviet foreign policy alone, shaping Moscow's attitude to the United States on such issues as nuclear missile reduction.

He was a formidable opponent at the negotiating table. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recalled in his memoirs: "Gromyko knew every shade of a subject. It was suicidal to negotiate with him without mastering the record."

Born in Tsarist Russia on July 18, 1909, at the village of Gromyky near Minsk, he joined the Communist Party at 22 and was soon picked out for specialist training, qualifying in economics and political science at the Moscow Institute of Economics.

He studied American society and politics. By the age of 30 he was working for Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow. His skills quickly earned him a posting to Washington and his promotion as ambassador there in 1943.

In 1946 he became the Soviet Union's first permanent representative to the newly-formed United Nations.

After a brief spell as ambassador to London he returned to Moscow on Stalin's death in 1953.

He is married with two children and has generally appeared in robust health, but medical experts have said he appeared increasingly frail over the past year.

Diplomats who attended a U.N. Day reception last week said Mr. Gromyko and his wife Lydia, one of the few Kremlin women to make regular public appearances with her husband, appeared to have a valetudinarian tone as they shook hands with their guests.

Chernenko following Mr. Andropov's death in 1982.

As Mr. Andropov's illness steadily worsened during his 15 months in power, diplomats said Mr. Gromyko was banding Soviet foreign policy alone, shaping Moscow's attitude to the United States on such issues as nuclear missile reduction.

He was a formidable opponent at the negotiating table. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger recalled in his memoirs: "Gromyko knew every shade of a subject. It was suicidal to negotiate with him without mastering the record."

Born in Tsarist Russia on July 18, 1909, at the village of Gromyky near Minsk, he joined the Communist Party at 22 and was soon picked out for specialist training, qualifying in economics and political science at the Moscow Institute of Economics.

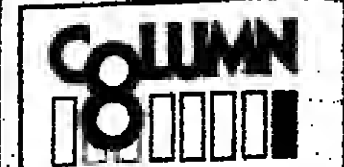
He studied American society and politics. By the age of 30 he was working for Stalin's Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov in Moscow. His skills quickly earned him a posting to Washington and his promotion as ambassador there in 1943.

In 1946 he became the Soviet Union's first permanent representative to the newly-formed United Nations.

After a brief spell as ambassador to London he returned to Moscow on Stalin's death in 1953.

He is married with two children and has generally appeared in robust health, but medical experts have said he appeared increasingly frail over the past year.

Diplomats who attended a U.N. Day reception last week said Mr. Gromyko and his wife Lydia, one of the few Kremlin women to make regular public appearances with her husband, appeared to have a valetudinarian tone as they shook hands with their guests.



U.K. to help India overcome coin shortage

NEW DELHI (R) — The Indian government has asked a private British mint to help it to replace the sweets and tokens which are often given in change because of the country's chronic coin shortage. In an order believed to be the biggest placed with any mint, the Birmingham Mint is to provide India with 500 million one rupee (eight pence) coins over the next nine months, the British High Commission said Tuesday. It said the £12 million order was the biggest in the firm's 135-year-old history. India's coin shortage forces many shopkeepers to give customers sweets, makeshift tokens and even contraceptives instead of change. Letters to newspapers complain that bus and taxi drivers frequently overcharge because they have no coins.

Diana gives admirer's gift to charity

LONDON (R) — Princess Diana, Britain's future queen, has given a diamond ring birthday present from a French admirer to charity. Buckingham Palace said Tuesday. French jeweller Louis Gerard gave the ring to the princess on Saturday at a polo match in which her husband and heir to the throne, Prince Charles was playing. Gerard's company had sponsored the match, which took place two days before the princess's 24th birthday. British newspapers carried photographs of the ring and some reported Tuesday that palace officials had told the princess that she could not accept the gift as it was a breach of protocol. The Royal Family has a practice of not accepting personal gifts from commercial organisations. Buckingham Palace said the ring would go to Birthright, a charity for unborn children, which will auction it. Newspapers put the value of the ring at £10,000 (£13,000) but a statement from Gerard said this was an exaggeration.

Tanks sold on China's black market

PEKING (R) — Second-hand tanks and ocean-going liners are for sale on China's thriving black market and the racketeers are usually members of state-run organisations, the official China News Service said. The service said black market trading was becoming a serious problem in China. Many speculators use loans from banks to finance their activities, which include illegal trading in second-hand army tanks, armoured cars, ships and steam engines, it added. In the north east province of Liaoning alone, investigators had found more than 20 cases of illegal trade in ocean-going steamships since January, it said. Black market speculation in foreign currency is also rampant, with state-run enterprises again the biggest culprits, the news service added.

'Red countess' buried in Budapest

BUDAPEST (R) — Katinka Karoly, widow of the late Hungarian President Mihaly Karolyi and known as the "Red Countess", was buried here, the official news agency MTI said. The agency said former Prime Minister Gyula Kallai gave the funeral oration and numerous leading personalities paid their last respects to the countess, who died in France last month, aged 93.

India persuades more couples to accept birth control

NEW DELHI (R) — A family planning drive in India, the world's second most populous country, persuaded more couples than ever to take up some form of birth control, the Health Ministry said Tuesday. A record 31.9 per cent of couples were using some form of protection in April as a result of the 10-week campaign from March to May, the ministry said in a statement. Sterilisations increased by 68 per cent and the number of women using the intra-uterine device (IUD) increased by 96 per cent compared with the same months last year. It did not give a detailed breakdown. India has a population of around 750 million and is set to overtake China, with about one billion people, as the world's most populous country by the year 2050. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said his government will tackle population growth on a war footing. The target "couple protection" rate is 60 per cent by the year 2000.

India, Pakistan call for end to mistrust

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — India and Pakistan called Tuesday for an end to mistrust and suspicion and agreed on the need for wider trade cooperation, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The news agency said Pakistan Foreign Minister Sababzad Yaqub Khan held talks with Indian Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan at the start of a three-day meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission.

The ministers agreed that future relations between the two countries should be devoid of the mistrust and suspicion which have dogged past relations, PTI said.

PTI said one of the aims of the talks was to finalise a draft "comprehensive treaty" which would complete a no-war pact proposed by Pakistan and a friendship treaty proposed by India. It did not give details.

The talks are the second in a series of joint commission discussions which started in Islamabad in 1983.

Mr. Yaqub Khan told reporters upon arrival Monday at Delhi Airport he expected "positive results" from the three-day discussions. Pakistan will take a "constructive approach to consolidate the gains and further expand cooperation in agreed areas," he said.

"We have some ideas of our own and we shall consider objectively any suggestions the Indian delegation may make," said the foreign minister, who is leading a 14-member delegation.

He said he expected his talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders would "strengthen goodwill and understanding between our two countries."

Recovery of Air India recorder appears slim

CORK, Ireland (AP) — The chances of recovering the flight recorder from the Air-India Jumbo Jet that crashed into the Atlantic off the Irish coast last week killing all 329 persons aboard appear to be receding.

The Irish government's information service said last Friday that the British Navy seabed operations vessel HMS Challenger had picked up underwater electronic beeps which "tentatively" located the recorder.

But the British Defence Ministry insisted that the recorder had not been positively located or identified and despite an intensive search, no beeps have been heard since to indicate the possible presence of the recorder 1,820 metres below the surface.

An Irish official closely involved in the operation said Monday night: "We have to face the fact that the signal intercepted on Friday might not have been from the recorder at all. But we are determined to keep on looking." He spoke on condition he not be named.

The British civilian seismographic survey ship Gardiner, which has been chartered by India's Civil Aviation authorities, arrived in the search area some 450 kilometres off the south west Irish coast on Friday night.

An Irish Navy ship with additional technical equipment and Canadian and U.S. salvage experts on board arrived in the area on Sunday.

Earlier Monday, a spokesman for Ireland's Department of Communications, Fintan Deere, reported that air traffic controllers recorded a dull sound and split second noise of what could have been a human voice saying "uh" before the Boeing 747 crashed into the sea on June 23.

Deere said the two-second tape recorded by controllers at south west Ireland's Shannon Airport had been handed over to investigators into the crash. The Indian jet, on a flight from Montreal, Canada, to London for a refuelling stop before heading on to Bombay vanished from Shannon air traffic control's radar screens without sending a distress signal.

"There is a sound (on the tape), a dull sound which sounded to me like something falling — as if a telephone receiver fell out of your hand — and about half a second of what could be a human voice saying 'uh'," Deere told the Associated Press Monday.

"I can't stress enough that I don't think it will be of particular significance," said Deere, who listened to the tape twice.

European spacecraft lifts off for space rendezvous

PARIS (R) — An Ariane rocket carrying Europe's Giotto spacecraft lifted off successfully from the space centre at Kourou, French Guyana, at 1124 GMT Tuesday, heading for a rendezvous with Halley's Comet in March next year.

Technicians at the European Space Agency headquarters in Paris cheered as the Ariane 1 rocket lifted off into cloudy skies after an 11-minute delay in the countdown due to a technical hitch in the tracking system.

The ESA plans to use a parachute to allow the first stage of the Ariane launcher to drift into the sea for recuperation.

Normally Ariane rockets are allowed to splash down and are not recovered, but the agency has decided to experiment to see if it is feasible to recover parts.

Giotto will orbit around the earth before heading for a rendezvous with Halley's Comet on

March 13. Equipped with a battery of cameras and measuring instruments, it will penetrate the comet's tail and spend four hours sending back data to earth before burning up.

The 960 kilogramme craft is named after the Florentine artist who incorporated the comet as the "Star of Bethlehem" in his painting "Adoration of the Magi" 685 years ago.

A shade under 15 minutes after the early morning lift-off from Kourou, on the shores of the Caribbean, flight controllers announced that Giotto had successfully separated from the launcher and was now in orbit.

Tracking stations in French Guyana, Brazil and Ascension Island followed the satellite and technicians in Kourou also monitored the parachute descent of the first stage, which separated from the rocket two and a half minutes into flight.

Dominican leader reelected with reduced majority

ROSEAU, Dominica (Agencies) — Dominican Prime Minister Eugenia Charles was re-elected with a reduced majority Tuesday and said an improved showing by the leftist opposition could pose problems.

Ms. Charles, 66, who asked Washington in October 1983 to help oust a leftist regime in Grenada, told reporters four of the six opposition candidates elected to the 21-seat parliament were Communists.

This could cause trouble for her government, she said.

Ms. Charles named the alleged Communists as Labour Party (LPD) members Pierre Charles and Eden Durand and party leader Michael Douglas. She also said Douglas's brother Rosie, elected as an independent, had links with Cuba, Libya and North Korea.

Michael Douglas has denied any Communist links although he has promised to restore diplomatic ties with Cuba if elected.

Former Labour Prime Minister Patrick John, who is due to be tried in October on charges of conspiring to overthrow Ms. Charles in a 1981 coup, was also elected. He told Reuters he opposed Communist influence in the party.

Voters turned out in large numbers despite rainstorms, continuing Dominica's tradition of strong popular involvement in politics.

The three-week campaign was highlighted by Dominican Federation Party (DFP) accusations that the opposition had Communist leanings and counter charges that Ms. Charles had ruled Dominica like a dictator.

The DFP based its campaign on a record of economic improvement helped by generous aid from Western donors. Ms. Charles has brought unemployment down from 25 per cent to 13 per cent in five years and slashed inflation to 2.5 per cent from 30 per cent.

With the banana industry badly hit by two hurricanes, her main task will be to secure more aid.

With all 21 districts showing complete returns, the ruling Dominican Freedom Party captured 15 seats, to five seats for the Labour Party and one for the United Dominica Labour Party.

Ms. Charles' party captured nearly 59 per cent of the 33,000 votes cast islandwide, election officials said, with the Labour Party totalling 39 per cent.

"I was always confident of victory," Ms. Charles said. "I don't anticipate any change in the policy of my administration."

Ms. Charles won Mr. Roseau constituency with 1,634 votes to the 475 votes of the Labour Party's Yvette Barzey. Michael Douglas won re-election to his Portsmouth seat.

South African optimism evaporates as bloodshed continues

By Victor Mallet
Reuters

CAPE TOWN — The optimism felt by South Africa's ruling white minority a year ago when President P.W. Botha returned in triumph from a tour of Europe, his government basking in the glow of diplomatic successes, has all but disappeared.

It was undermined by an explosion of violence in South Africa's black townships and a chill in relations with its Western allies and its black neighbours.

"It's a question of expectations not fulfilled and countless problems not foreseen," says John Barratt, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs.

Last year South Africa signed a peace pact with Mozambique, announced the existence of another, secret pact with Swaziland and negotiated a ceasefire with Angola.

At the same time a new constitution was introduced at home giving Indians and Coloureds (people of mixed race) a junior

role in the white government for the first time.

Government leaders called the new developments a sign of the country's desire for peaceful cooperation with its neighbours and controlled reform of its much-hated policy of apartheid.

Some political analysts, referring to South Africa's raids on guerrillas based in neighbouring countries and covert operations to destabilise other governments, noted that Pretoria appeared to have softened its policy of "thump-and-talk" in relations with its neighbours.

"It looked as though the era of thump was coming to an end. Now there's more thump," said one Western diplomat.

South Africa, which says it puts its security before international relations, has again been condemned worldwide for military forays into Angola and Botswana which it said were aimed at the African National Congress, the main guerrilla group fighting white rule.

South African troops also raided southern Angola last week

in an operation against guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and said they killed 62 guerrillas for the loss of one soldier.

The United States, one of Pretoria's most valuable allies, said a failed foray into northern Angola in May was intended to sabotage U.S.-run oil installations which prop up Angola's economy.

It said the June 14 raid on the Botswana capital Gaborone, in which more than a dozen people were killed was deplorable.

The U.S. administration, under pressure from a strong campaign to withdraw investments from South Africa, also recalled its ambassador. But it said it would maintain its policy of "constructive engagement" — persuasion rather than confrontation — towards Pretoria.

South Africa continues to be condemned for its refusal to give up control of Namibia (South West Africa). The United Nations demands the territory's independence.

Mozambique, suffering from continued attacks by right-wing

rebels, has repeatedly accused South Africa of breaching their accord under which each country pledged not to support guerrillas fighting the other side.

"On the foreign policy side the contrast is quite startling between mid-1984 and mid-1985," says Barratt. "The main thing that one would think of is the deterioration of the relationship with the United States ... There is a deterioration in relations with southern Africa."

At home the situation is just as bad. Economic recession, compounded with anger about the new constitution which excludes blacks from central government, has fuelled widespread rioting.

The vital gold and coal mining industries are threatened by strikes and unrest over a pay dispute between employers and black miners. Gold provides half the foreign exchange earnings.

More than 450 people have died in 16 months of unrest and South Africa was again dragged into the international limelight when police killed 20 blacks marching to a funeral at Uitenhage in

eastern Cape province on March 21.

Mr. Botha and his ruling National Party, ever mindful of conservative white voters, have reacted by unreservedly backing the police and by sending the army into black townships.

"I would hardly describe this as a crisis," one senior government official told Reuters when asked about the unrest. But he added: "There is certainly a revolutionary climate in the air and a lot of people are trying to whip it up."

The use of the army has prompted churchmen and other liberal opponents of the government to say the situation resembles a civil war.

"We are seeing a situation where the South African government is receding into a sort of paranoiac state," says Murphy Morobe of the multiracial United Democratic Front, one of the groups opposed to

"It is increasingly getting isolated. There is a crisis for the South African government ... it is increasingly finding it difficult to impose its designs on our people."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
1984 Tribune Media Services, Inc.

THE LUCK OF THE LIE

North-South vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♠ 82
♥ AKQS
♦ K102
♣ AJ82

WEST
♠ Q76
♥ J742
♦ 4
♣ Q9743

EAST
♠ KJ1053
♥ 8
♦ J865
♣ K65

SOUTH
♠ A94
♥ 10963
♦ AQ973
♣ 10

The bidding:
East South West North
Pass 1♣ Pass 2NT
Pass 3♥ Pass 4♣
Pass 4♥ Pass 5♥
Pass 5♠ Pass 6♥
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Six of ♠.

There was no question whom Lady Luck favored in the first round clash between the U.S. and Great Britain at the recent Women's Team Olympiad in Seattle. This was the third board of their encounter.

Looking at the North-South cards, you would rather play seven

hearts than four hearts. The grand slam depends only on reasonable breaks in the red suits. The British women bid to a small slam on the sequence shown. When South showed a red two-suiter, North cue-bid clubs and then invited slam by raising her partner's sign-off. South accepted by cue-bidding the ace of spades.

Against six hearts, Betty Ann Kennedy of Shreveport, La., fouled the best lead of a low spade. Declarer wooed the ace and cashed the ace-king of trumps to expose the unfortunate break. She entered her hand by leading the two of diamonds to the ace, then led the ten of trumps. West, and dummy both played low. Declarer crossed to the ace of clubs and ruffed a club. Now all she needed to make her contract was to get back to the table to draw the last trump. But who she tried to cross with a diamond. West ruffed and the defense took a two-trick set.

In the other room, the American North-South pair fingered in four hearts, which was made with an overtrick. The U.S. gained a rather unexpected 13 International Match Points on the board.